

19 June

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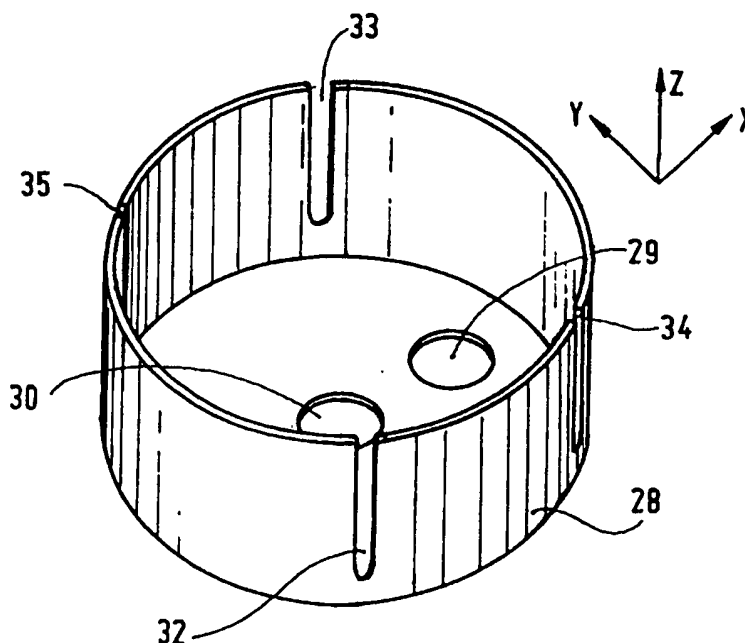
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>H01J 29/51</b>		A1	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 97/07523</b>
			(43) International Publication Date: 27 February 1997 (27.02.97)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/IB96/00790			(81) Designated States: JP, KR, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  Published With international search report.
(22) International Filing Date: 12 August 1996 (12.08.96)			
(30) Priority Data: 95202235.8 18 August 1995 (18.08.95) EP (34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed: NL et al.			
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(54) Title: COLOUR CATHODE RAY TUBE HAVING A CENTRING CUP

(57) Abstract

The centring cup of an in-line electron gun of a colour cathode ray tube is provided with four slits, positioned substantially mirror-symmetrical with respect to the in-line plane and with respect to a plane perpendicular to the in-line plane through the central aperture, a line drawn through two slits and the central opening making an angle with the in-line plane ranging between 51 and 63 degrees. The slits reduce the occurrence of eddy currents, without introducing convergence errors.



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Colour cathode ray tube having a centring cup.

The present invention relates to a colour cathode ray tube comprising in an evacuated envelope an in-line electron gun for generating three electron beams situated in one plane, said electron beams being directed to a display screen on an interior portion of the evacuated envelope, and a deflection unit for deflecting the electron beams over the screen,  
5 said electron gun comprising a centring cup at the end of the electron gun facing the display screen, said centring cup having a central and two outer apertures for passing the three electron beams.

Such colour cathode ray tubes are known and are used, inter alia in  
10 television receivers and colour monitors.

In operation the deflection unit generates an electromagnetic field for deflecting the electron beams generated by the in-line electron gun over the display screen. The deflection field induces eddy current in the centring cup. These eddy currents have a negative influence on the image quality. The three electron beams are converged on the  
15 display screen. The picture quality is amongst others determined by the convergence of the beams on the display screen.

It is an object of the invention to reduce the negative effects of the eddy currents without introducing substantial changes in the convergence of the electron beams.

20 Hereto the colour cathode ray tube according to the invention is characterized in that the centring cup is provided with four slits, positioned substantially mirror-symmetrical with respect to the in-line plane and with respect to a plane perpendicular to the in-line plane through the central aperture, a line drawn through two slits and the central opening making an angle with the in-line plane ranging between 51 and 63 degrees.

25 It has been found within the framework of the invention that in a colour cathode ray tube in accordance with the invention the occurrence of eddy currents in the centring cup is strongly reduced, while no or little convergence errors are introduced.

These and other aspects of the invention will below be further illustrated,

by way of example with reference to a drawing in which

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a colour cathode ray tube according to the invention,

Figure 2 is a perspective view of an electron gun as used in the colour display tube of Figure

5 1,

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a centring cup without slits,

Figures 4A to 4C are respectively a side view, top view and perspective view of a centring cup with slits,

Figure 5 shows in graphical form the dependency of the convergence error  $\Delta$  on the position  
10 of the slits,

Figure 6 is a longitudinal section of a further embodiment of a colour cathode ray tube according to the invention.

Fig. 1 shows a colour display tube of the "in-line" type in a longitudinal  
15 section. In a glass envelope 1, which is composed of a display window 2 having a face plate 3, a cone 4 and a neck 5, this neck accommodates an integrated electron gun system 6 which generates three electron beams 7, 8 and 9 whose axes are located in the plane of the drawing. The axis of the central electron beam 8 initially coincides with the tube axis. The inside of the face plate 3 is provided with a large number of triplets of phosphor elements.  
20 The elements may consist of lines or dots. Each triplet comprises an element consisting of a blue green luminescing phosphor, an element consisting of a green luminescing phosphor and an element consisting of a red green luminescing phosphor. All triplets combined constitute the display screen 10. The three co-planar electron beams are deflected by deflection means, for instance by a system of deflection coils 11. Positioned in front of the display screen is the  
25 shadow mask 12 in which a large number of elongated apertures 13 is provided through which the electron beams 7, 8 and 9 pass, each impinging only on phosphor elements of one colour. The shadow mask is suspended in the display window by means of suspension means 14. The device further comprises means 16 for supplying voltages to the electron gun system via feedthroughs 17. The colour cathode ray tube also comprises a so-called anode button 18.  
30 This anode button 18 is a high voltage lead through which in operation a high voltage is supplied to a third focusing electrode via a conducting layer on the inside on the cone of the envelope.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view on an electron gun as used in the display tube

shown in figure 1.

The electron gun system 6 comprises a common control electrode 21, also referred to as the G1-electrode, in which three cathodes 22, 23 and 24 are secured. In this example the G1-electrode forms the first pre-focusing electrode of the pre-focusing part of the electron gun. The electron gun system further comprises a common plate-shaped electrode 25, also referred to as the G2-electrode, which forms the second pre-focusing electrode of the pre-focusing part of the electron gun. The electron gun system further comprises a third common electrode 26, also referred to the G3-electrode, which electrode comprises two sub-electrode 26a and 26b (also referred to as the G3a and G3b-electrode). Sub-electrode 26a forms the first focusing electrode, and sub-electrode 26b forms the second focusing electrode. The electron gun further comprises a final accelerating electrode 27, (also referred to as the G4-electrode), which forms the third focusing electrode. All electrodes are via braces 38 connected to a ceramic carrier 39. Only one of these carriers is shown in this figure. The neck of the envelope is provided with electrical feedthroughs 17, electrical connection between the feedthroughs and some of the electrodes are schematically shown in fig. 2. The electron gun also comprises at the end facing the display screen a centring cup 28. Said centring cup is usually provided with centring springs 28', of which, for simplicity only one is shown in figure 2. Said centring springs connect to the conducting layer on the inside of the cone.

Figure 3 shows a perspective view of a centring cup 28. The centring cup 28 is provided with three apertures 29, 30 and 31, for passing the electron beams 7, 8 and 9. The apertures are situated in an in-line plane, in this figure the x-z plane. The centring cup is usually made of non-ferro-magnetic material. The high-frequency deflection field generated by the deflection unit 11 induces in the centring cup eddy currents, which eddy currents reduce the quality of the image. Figure 3 shows by means of arrows the intensity of the eddy currents, as calculated by the inventors. The eddy currents are concentrated above and below (seen in the y-direction) the central aperture 30.

Figures 4A to 4C are respectively a side view, top view and perspective view of a centring cup 28 with slits 32, 33, 34 and 35. Within the framework of the invention it has been found that the position of the slits vis-a-vis the in-line plane is of importance. The four slits are positioned substantially mirror-symmetrical with respect to the in-line plane (the x-z plane) and with respect to a plane perpendicular to the in-line plane through the central aperture (the y-z plane), a line drawn through two slits and the central opening making an angle  $\Theta_{\text{slit}}$  with the in-line plane ranging between 51 and 63 degrees.

Claims:

1. A colour cathode ray tube comprising in an evacuated envelope an in-line electron gun for generating three electron beams situated in one plane, said electron beams being directed to a display screen on an interior portion of the evacuated envelope, and a deflection unit for deflecting the electron beams over the screen, said electron gun  
5 comprising a centring cup at the end of the electron gun facing the display screen, said centring cup having a central and two outer apertures for passing the three electron beams, characterized in that, the centring cup is provided with four slits, positioned substantially mirror-symmetrical with respect to the in-line plane and with respect to a plane perpendicular to the in-line plane through the central aperture, a line drawn through two slits and the  
10 central opening making an angle with the in-line plane ranging between 51 and 63 degrees.
2. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the slits have a length of at least 50% of the length (L) of the centring cup.

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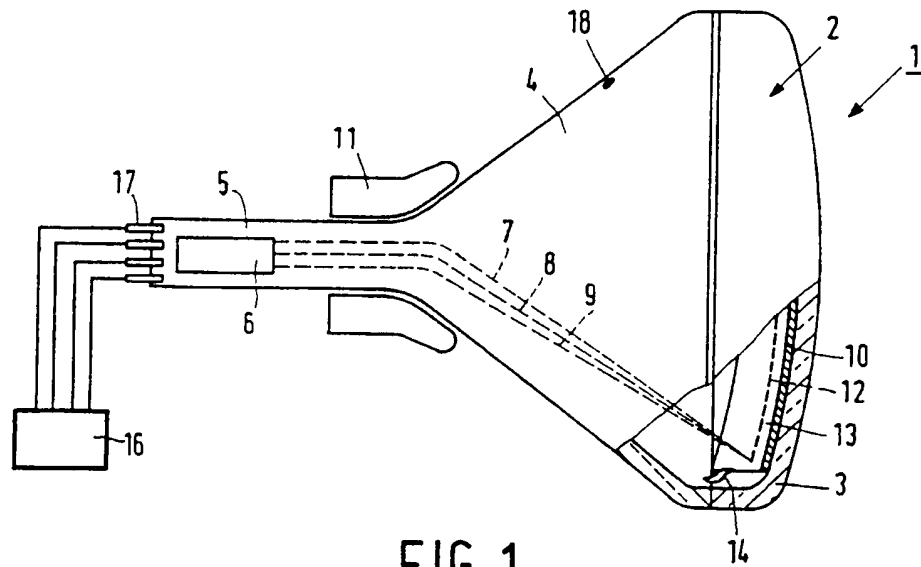


FIG. 1

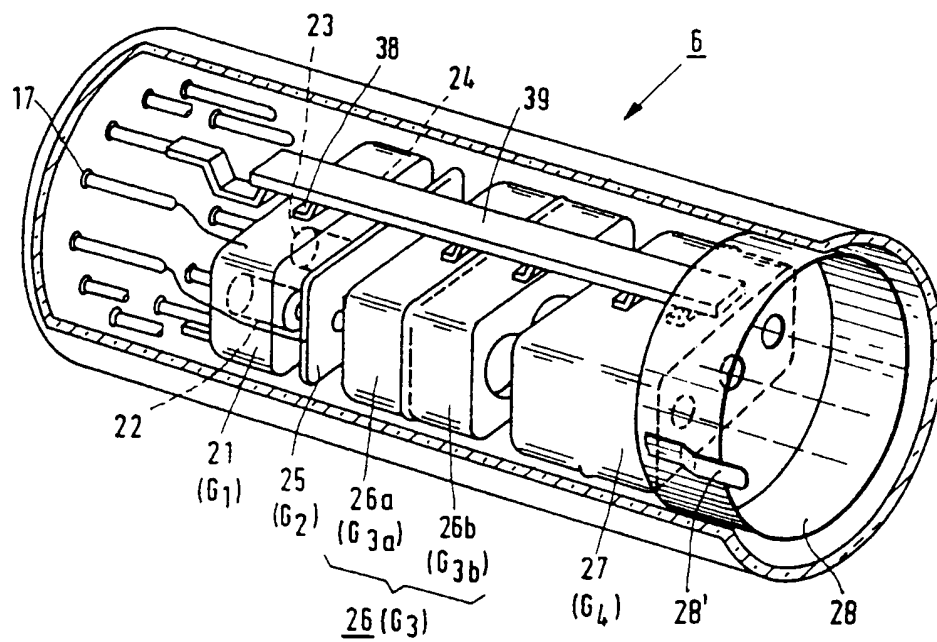


FIG. 2

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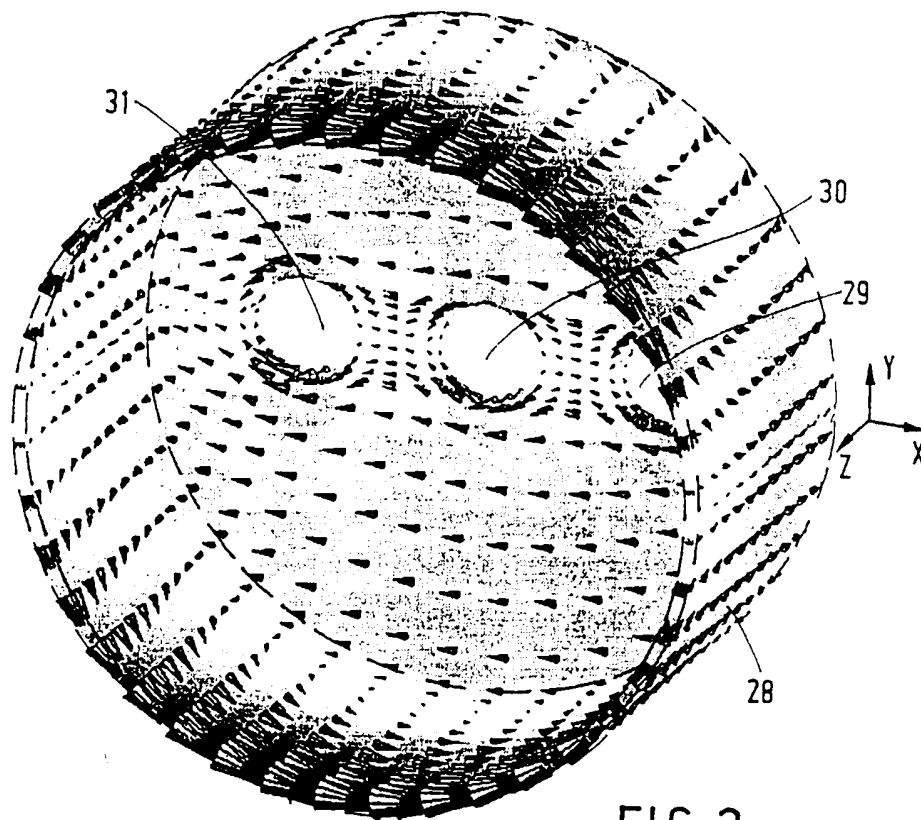


FIG. 3

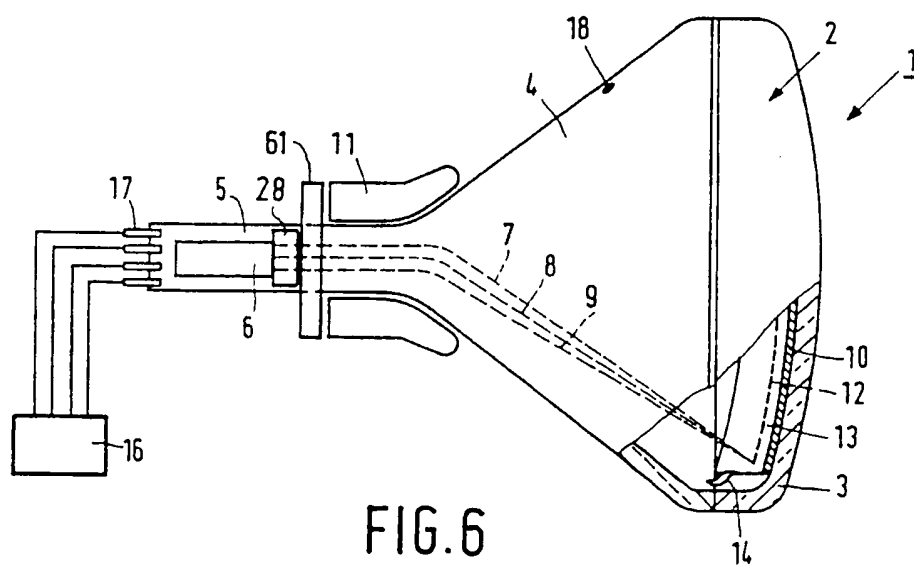


FIG. 6



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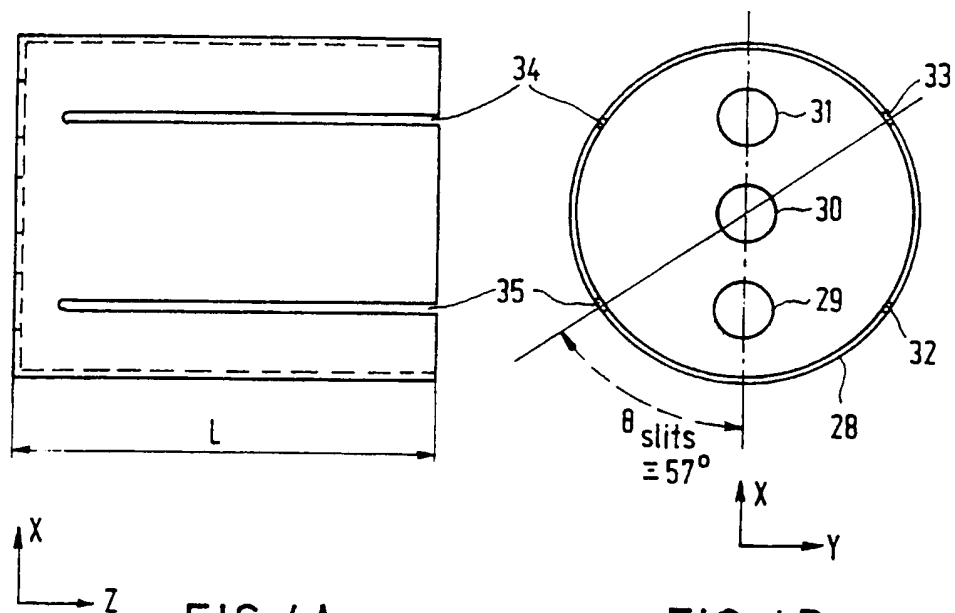


FIG. 4A

FIG. 4B

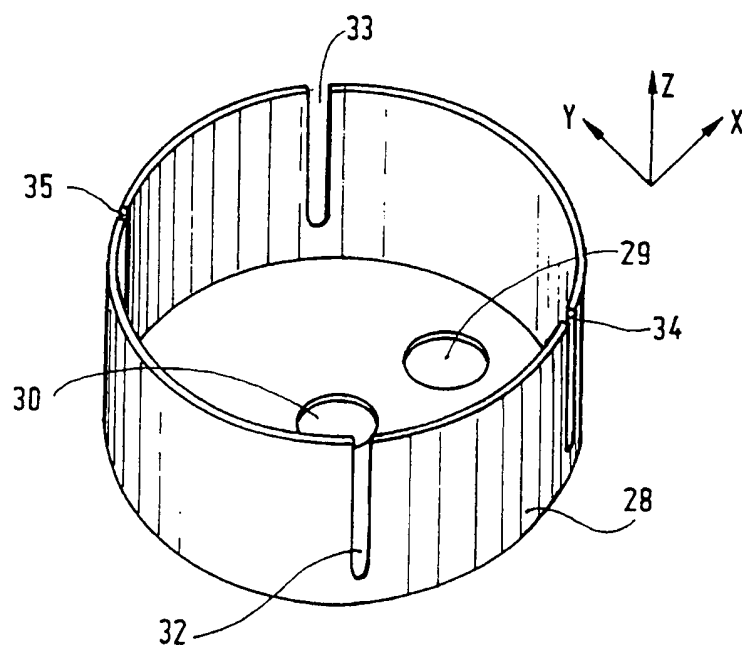


FIG. 4C

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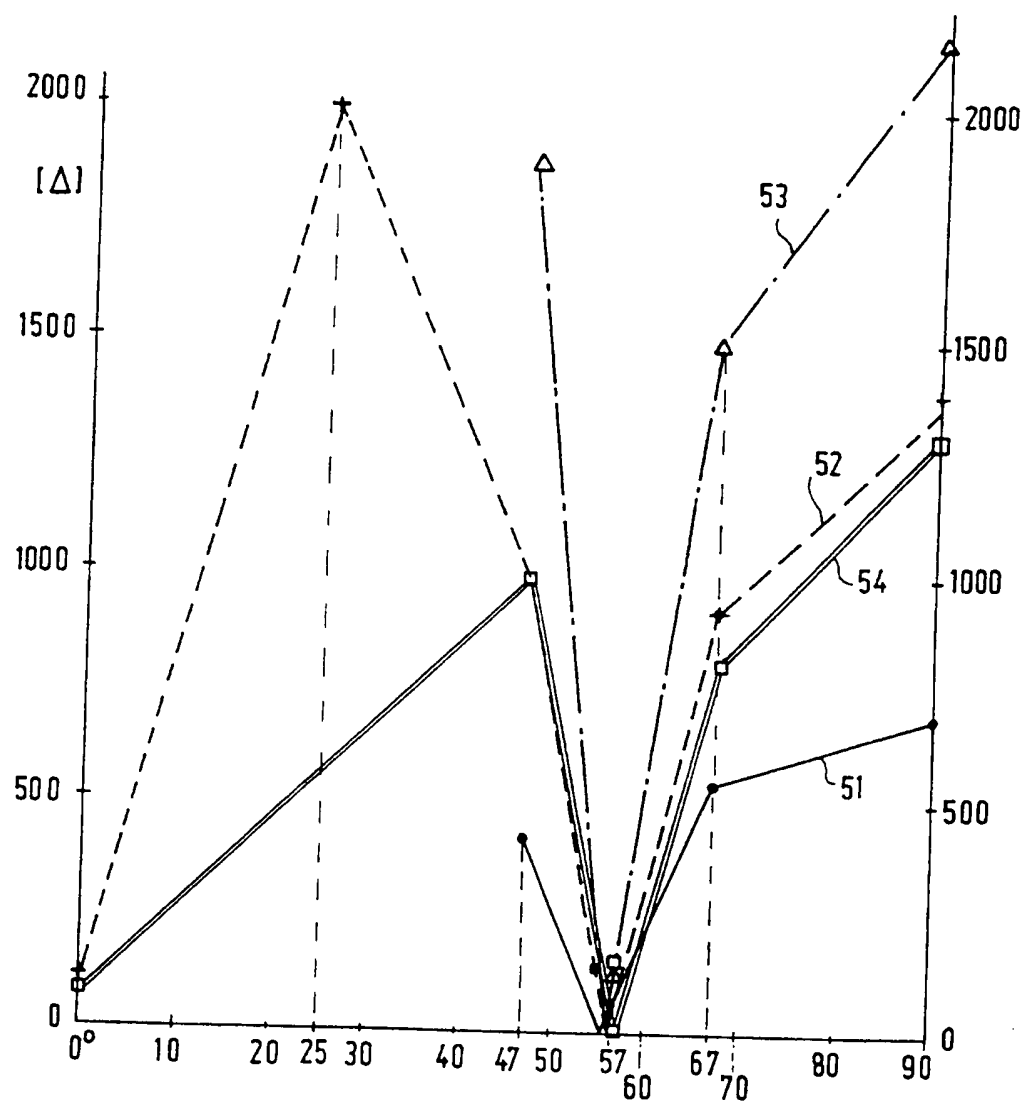


FIG.5